

## THE WRONGS OF IRELAND.

The Tour and Speeches of John Bright—The Troubling of the Waters—Restoration by a New Partition.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Bright's tour in Ireland is the subject of severe animadversions on the part of the friends of the Administration now in power in the British Government, the "Times," so-called. The exciting air of Ireland and the experience of an Irishman audience are spoken of as highly favorable to his style of oratory. His purpose is to show by what means can be brought about contentment and tranquility and a solid union between Ireland and the rest of Great Britain, and for this purpose he makes use of the best arguments known to the advocates of reform. He contends that Ireland is a field in which all the principles of the Tory party have been completely experimented upon and developed, and that, after all, a land in which desolating famines and other indescribable evils prevail, a condition of things out of which has grown a "state of chronic insurrection." This situation is attributed not to the peculiarities of the Celtic race, but to the conditions to which they have been subjected, till at length, as the followers of Mohammed turned their face to Mecca, so "the Irish peasant, when he asks for food and freedom and blessings, his eyes follow the setting sun." The aspiration of the Irish heart is to "grasp hands with the great republic of the West." For these reasons Mr. Bright believes the disease is not only incurable but desperate. Nor is the mischief confined to the United Kingdom, since the government at this moment is "sending troops across the Atlantic to fight Irishmen who are bitter enemies of England on the American continent." The remedy prescribed is to improve the condition of the cultivator of the soil. In his speech delivered in Dublin on the 30th ult, just now the subject of much comment, Mr. Bright said:

The grand evil in Ireland is this—that the Irish people—the nation, are dispossessed of the soil. What we ought to do is to provide for and aid their restoration to it by all means of justice. Should you tolerate in Ireland the law of primogeniture? Why should you tolerate the system of entails and long settlements? Why should the object of the law be to accumulate land in great masses in few hands, and to make it almost impossible for persons of small means and tenant farmers to become possessors of land? If you go to other countries—for example, to Norway, to Denmark, to Holland, to Belgium, to France, to Germany, to Italy, or to the United States, you will find that in all those countries those laws of which I complain have been abolished. (Cheers.) No doubt your Landlord Estates Court and your Court of Titles Act were good measures, but they were good because they were in the direction that I want to travel further in. I would go further than that. I would deal with the question of absenteeism. (Cheers.) I am not going to propose to tax absentees; but if my advice were taken, we should have a Parliamentary Commission empowered to buy up the large estates in Ireland belonging to the English nobility, for the purpose of selling them on proper terms to the occupiers of the farms and to the tenants of Ireland. (Cheers.) Now let me be fairly understood. I am not proposing to take any of their property from them, but I propose this—that a Parliamentary Commission should be empowered to treat for the purchase of these large estates with a view of selling them out to the tenants of Ireland. Here are some of them. The present Prime Minister, Lord Derby; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Fitzwilliam, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Bath, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, and many others, have large estates in Ireland. Many of them, I dare say, are just as well managed as any estates in the country; but what you want is to restore to Ireland a middle proprietary of the soil, and I venture to say that if these estates could be purchased, and could be sold out farm by farm to the tenant occupier in Ireland, it would be infinitely better to a conservative sense than that they should belong to great proprietors living out of the country. I have said that the disease is desperate, and that the remedy must be searching. I assert that the present system of government with regard to the Church and with regard to the land has failed disastrously in Ireland. I have often asked myself whether patriotism is dead in Ireland. Cannot all the people of Ireland see that the calamities of their country are the creations of the law; and if that be so, just laws can move those calamities.

The supporters of the Derby (Tory) Administration profess to understand Mr. Bright to propose that the Government buy up all the large estates of Ireland and partition them among the occupants of the soil; but suggested, as an objection, that the latter could not avail themselves of the offer proposed without money, and how to put money in the pockets of the needy peasantry might prove a difficult problem. And the remedy relating to the removal of the church establishment is considered no less embarrassing. So that Mr. Bright, and the class of reformers he represents, are given little credit for political sagacity. On the contrary, the effect of such appeals as that to which the Irish people have listened, is declared to be simply the exasperation of passions already heated enough. The Irish have certainly heard a glowing exposition of their wrongs, and perhaps (like the client who heard his case ably presented at the bar) will be more astonished than any body else to learn how much they have suffered. In the present state of the reform question, Mr. B. is liable to earn for himself the reputation of a dangerous agitator.

In Cleveland, Ohio, on the 14th instant, Mrs. Patrick Moran, the wife of a drayman, locked up her children, two little boys, respectively aged three and five years, while she went to purchase clothing for them. Shortly after a fire broke out in the building and before help could arrive they were burned to death. They sought refuge from the flames beneath a bed, with a cat and dog which had been locked up with them, and in that place awaited the awful death which followed. The firemen saved the front part of the house. Mr. Moran had a child burned to death a few years ago under almost similar circumstances.

The artesian well in the stock-yards in Chicago, has reached a depth of one thousand and fifty feet, and is now flowing at the rate of sixty thousand gallons per day.

There are seventy-five students at the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution in Staunton, Virginia, and the number is increasing.

## CULTURE OF COTTON.

Future Prospects—A Hopeful View from Louisiana.

From the New Orleans Times.

The great failure of the cotton crop of this season so far from discouraging, ought to animate those engaged in that industry with new and stronger hopes of the eventual resurrection of the splendid production of former years.

The encouraging fact developed by the experience of this year is, that the obstacles to cotton culture which were most apprehended have proved of no serious character, and the real drawback upon the results of the season has been an unusual and extraordinary one, to-wit: the concurrence of meteorological causes, such as has not been known before for fifty years. But for this peculiar and unprecedented state of the atmosphere producing continuous rains at a period of the year which is usually that of the dry season, the crop of this year would have equalled two-thirds of the crop of *ante bellum* times. This is the estimate of our most intelligent and observing cotton producers. Estimating the crop of the season at one-third of the old product, the deficiency of one-third would be justly due to the unfavorable atmospheric causes referred to.

It follows from this state of facts that the fears in regard to the effect of the disorganization of our labor by the events of the war, have not been justified by the experience of this year. The emancipated negroes have generally on the plantations, worked well and demeaned themselves orderly and industriously. Wherever they were not interfered with by intermeddling officials and fanatical emissaries, and their relations to their employers were left to the control of the natural and useful laws of trade and industry, the freedmen have exhibited gratifying proofs of their honest desire to lead lives of honest industry and punctual observance of their agreements. Of course there are many exceptions to this general observation. Not more, perhaps, than there are among white people, in a similar situation. Enough has been proved, however, to demonstrate the practicability and profitability of cultivating the plantations in the present state of our labor. With this experience and demonstration, the prospects of a good crop of cotton next year are very encouraging. The chances of encountering the unfavorable atmospheric causes of this season are but as one in fifty. With these encouraging indications and prospects, we hope our planting people will prepare vigorously for the next season. To Northern cultivators and capitalists we would say, now is your time to engage, under the most favorable circumstances, in the most profitable agriculture in the world. The richest plantations may be bought or leased at rates which, to men of small capital, but of energy and industry, promise the largest profits of any occupation in which they can be employed, in this or any other country.

## THE ASSASSINATION.

Jefferson Davis and His Accusers.

Our readers will be interested in the following brief review of the proceedings of the "Military Commission" which tried and convicted some half dozen persons charged with complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, in seeking to blacken the character of Mr. Davis as privy to it; and also of the conduct of Mr. Judge Advocate Holt in the premises. The Richmond Examiner says it is from the pen of an able and distinguished jurist, residing in another State:

The general sentiment of the United States has settled that the Military Commission which passed upon the persons accused of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln had no jurisdiction of the persons implicated. The Commission was a "new minted creature" that was unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and in derogation of both.

The constitution of the Commission was such, that if the purpose of the prosecutors would have been served, they would have returned that Abel murdered Cain, and would have roused the fourth chapter of the book of Genesis as affording conclusive evidence of the martyr of Abel.

It is not surprising that the sentence of that Commission upon the parties before the Court has shocked the moral sense of the nation.

The evidence against Mrs. Surratt would not have justified any grand jury of the country to have returned "a true bill."

But it is not with the persons who were before that Commission that we have now to deal. There were a number of persons (Mr. Davis and others) who were included in the indictment, but who were not present in the Court, as to whom nine-tenths of the testimony was employed to convict, not by the Court—for the Court would not convict an absent person—but by the public.

But the public could pass no judgment of conviction. The object, therefore, was only to scandalize with the view of a conviction thereafter.

Most of the testimony was contradicted on the face of it.

Hyams testified as to a conspiracy to infect whole armies with yellow fever and small-pox, and that he actually imported boxes of infected goods.

The box containing the most malignant poison was sold at auction, and yet no distemper ever arose from the import. The import was to have been of a million of dollars of goods. The import reached \$143 or less, and without infection. Hyams was immediately pardoned.

The Judge Advocate General admits that he has been the dupe of Conover and others.

One question has not been answered in reference to his employment of these witnesses.

Did Mr. Judge Advocate General Holt use his own money to pay the bounties to Conover and others? If he did use his own money, where did he get the authority to spend the money of the United States in the amounts that he confesses to have used?

What law, what usage allows a Judge Advocate General to employ the treasure of the United States to give bounties to perjured informers and impostors?

Another fact has never been accounted for. The proclamation of the President professes to have been made an evidence. What was the testimony on which the proclamation rested? What evidence did Judge Advocate Holt report?

That of Conover and his associates was as post facto—the proclamation.

If any officer of the United States can give large rewards for affidavits of a particular tenor, it is quite certain that he can have the affidavits to order that he needs. Is there any law in the United States that enables an officer to procure affidavits to order? to pay arbitrary prices for them?

Another class of testimony produced and greatly relied on, is that of persons who wrote letters to Mr. Davis, proposing wild, chimerical and, if really meditated, nefarious schemes of mischief to persons and property, and that Mr. Davis referred their papers to other officers.

Not a case has been found in which he gave the slightest approbation to the plans of the writers.

Not a case has been found in which any action was taken or approved in any of these circumstances. Not one. But Mr. Judge Advocate Holt relies upon these to prove that in another case of nefarious mischief never submitted—never entertained—proceeded from his direct order.

It is perfectly well known that the cases exhibited were not entertained nor acted on. It is perfectly known that the papers were sent to the ordinary depository of all such communications without approval, and were dismissed without action. Yet, to scandalize, they are brought forward as if they had been approved. The public, who do not understand the nature of executive and administrative affairs, are duped and deceived by such testimony.

If Mr. Davis had been on trial his counsel would have exposed the trickery of such a procedure. Before a military commission, ignorant of the rules of evidence in judicial proceedings, and subservient to the views of the prosecution, such artifices have been partially successful in the object to scandalize and to defame.

It is this abominable charge—unsupported by the testimony adduced—and that testimony shown to have been rendered by perjured witnesses, bound to perjury by high rewards, that forms the substantial basis for the detention of Mr. Davis, at the peril of his life and to the discredit of the justice and humanity of the United States.

The seven young men who were in jail in Lawrence, Mass., for ten days, under sentence for an alleged riotous assault upon Robert Putnam, of Danvers, who is said to have used "outrageous and treasonable language" upon the occasion of the murder of the late President Lincoln, having been pardoned by Gov. Bullock, arrived home last week. They were received at the depot by upwards of a thousand citizens, accompanied by the Danvers brass band. A procession was formed, which marched to Gothic Hall amid the shouts of the people and the ringing of bells.

The *Morning Star*, the third missionary ship built by the American Board of Foreign Missions, sailed from Boston on Monday, the 19th inst., on its first voyage. The interesting event was celebrated by appropriate religious services, in which Rev. Dr. Anderson, Bingham, Mears, and Rev. N. G. Clark and Rev. F. R. Hooker took part. This ship was built by the contributions of Sabbath School children. Her present destination is the Sandwich Islands.

SALES of new corn have been made in Loudon county, Va., at three dollars per barrel—as it shrinks one-tenth during the winter, this is equal to \$3 30 cents in March. The crop is enormous, and from the scarcity of flour it will command more.

## BIG REAL ESTATE SALE

Valuable City Property, AT AUCTION.

On the 5th December, 1866.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY, 5TH December, we will offer at public outcry, several pieces of choice Central City Property, as follows:

TWENTY-FIVE FEET on the corner of Broad and Cherry streets, seventy feet deep, part of the Tobacco Manufacturing of Morgan & McDaniel, on which is a three-story brick house.

TWENTY-FIVE FEET adjoining, same depth, fronting on Broad street, with three-story brick house.

FIFTY FEET on same street, adjoining the above, with three-story brick house.

TWENTY-FIVE FEET adjoining the above, same improvements and same depth.

TWENTY-FIVE FEET adjoining, running back one hundred and thirty feet, more or less.

The above one hundred and fifteen feet embraces the three-story building, and good brick walls are run up from the foundation to the eaves of the roof, and constitute five stores.

FOURTEEN FEET SEVEN INCHES running on Cherry street, near the corner of road and Cherry, with small improvement.

FIFTY FEET on Cherry st., good depth, next north of Captain Stockell's residence, and near the first mentioned property.

FORTY FEET on Cherry street, a little south of the last mentioned piece.

TWENTY FEET on Broad street, one hundred and thirty feet deep, within one hundred feet of the Morgan & McDaniel property.

To all of which we respectfully invite the attention of persons wishing safe and profitable investments.

Terms—One-half Cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest from date, and lien retained. A. NELSON & CO., Agents. J. L. & R. W. BROWN, Agents.

nov23-2w

## PUBLIC LEASE

OF

MEREDITH'S

SPLendid BLOCK OF

STORE HOUSES,

Nos. 47 and 49,

College Street, near Broad.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, those large new tin covered three-story houses, 20 by 113 feet, each, No. 47 contains four screws, for pricing leaf tobacco, also, up stairs \$7,000 machinery, for manufacturing tobacco, to go with lease for two years, from the first of January 1867, or earlier. Notes in bank, with approved security, quarterly in advance.

J. L. & R. W. BROWN, Agents. nov21-4t

Tennessee Orphan Asylum, Clarksville, Tennessee.

THIS INSTITUTION BEING NOW IN operation, those who desire the admission of Orphans may correspond with Mrs. A. G. Myers, Corresponding Secretary, who will furnish blank forms of application, and all other information. Guardians, etc., are earnestly requested not to send children to Clarksville, prior to such correspondence, as the officers of the Institution will be responsible for the care of no children whose case has not been previously considered by them. MARION HENRY, President.

Papers throughout the State who desire to aid a charity most urgently demanded, will copy the above. nov19-1m

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We are ready at all times to show persons this property, and will sell privately upon most reasonable terms, and shall have, from time to time, public sales of the same in the different localities of the estate.

This property extends from Jefferson street, on South, to St. Cecilia Academy and beyond, on the North, and from College street, on the East, as far Westward as Fort Gillem and the Harding property, and includes many choice and valuable Lots, now within the corporate limits of the city, having all the benefits of the Hydrant Water and the City Schools.

The great extent of this Estate furnishes every variety of location. Persons wishing to be in the city with the benefit of the schools and water have a large number of beautiful lots to select from; and those whose taste would lead them beyond the city limits, and yet be within a few minutes' ride of the business part thereof, have a still larger field in which to locate and suit themselves.

Water can be had in almost every part of this property by wells from twenty to forty feet deep. The McGavock and Mt. Vernon Horse Railroad is now being built, and will be in operation during the month of December next, and running out directly to the main body of the property, at which point it branches, and runs thence in two directions nearly through the entire estate, thus affording in the two directions eligible sites for residences at all the intermediate distances; between one-half of a mile and a mile and a half from the Public Square, and on or near the two lines of road.

To persons wishing to build and occupy residences we will offer great inducements, and think, make it the interest of any who wish to settle in or near the city to buy of us.

This property, although so near the heart of the city, has been to a great extent kept out of the market; but the estate being largely in debt, we expect to sell during the next three or four years a large amount of it, so that persons buying now may be sure that a sufficient number of lots will be disposed of to cause the city to be extended in this direction.

Plans and maps of the property can at all times be seen at No. 23 Cedar street, up stairs, and at the Chancery Court Clerk's office, at the Court House.

JAMES WHITWORTH, Administrator.

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nov29-4t

TANYARD

AND

LANDS FOR SALE,

IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESIDING A MILE and a half from Kosciusko, Attala county, Mississippi, one of the healthiest and most flourishing towns in the State, situated on the line of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, (which is already graded to it), and only eighteen miles from the Mississippi Central Railroad, wishing to change his investment, offers a great bargain to a Cash purchaser in his

Residence and Extensive Tan-Yard;

Together with a Stock of Two Thousand Sides of Leather, in the vat. The dwelling contains six rooms, and there are buildings on the premises sufficient to amply accommodate all the hands necessary to carry on the Tan-Yard and Shoe-Shop, which is well organized with competent hands. The Tanner thoroughly understands the business, and the Foreman in the Shoe-shop, is one of the most competent and reliable workmen in the South; all hands expected to remain at their posts. The demands for Leather and Shoes is sufficient to consume all that I can manufacture.

The Tan-Yard property embraces Eighty Acres of Land, on which is a fine Orchard. Adjoining this, I own a Tract of One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land, with comfortable improvements; and another Tract of Two Hundred and Twenty Acres, Sixty Acres of which is cleared, with comfortable improvements, and choice orchard; the buildings on this place are situated within half a mile of the Depot site. These Lands lie compact, and I will sell, or a part, to suit purchasers, very low, if application be made within this year, 1866.

Address me, at Kosciusko, Attala county, Mississippi. nov15-lawd&w

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